## **EPWORTH LEAGUE RALLY**

## Grand Demonstration to be Held in Centenary Church November 15th

TO PERFECT LEAGUE ORGANIZATION.

This Work Will be Considered by the Com mittee on State Organizations of Epworth Leagues, Which Meets November 13th at Clay Street M. E. Church-The Aims and Objects of the League.

The Epworth League movement, which is of such recent origin, is being rapidly sushed to perfection in Virginia. Several lesgues have been organized all over the State-in fact all through the South, and an effort will now be made to perfect

State leagues To begin this work, Rev. E. H. Rawlings, chairman of the State Committee, has called a receing of the Committee on State Organization of Epworth Leagues appointed at the great Epworth Leagues, Conference, held in Chattanooga, Tenn., some time since, to be held November 17th, in the stewarts' room of Clay Street dethodist church.

THE COMMITTEE

Following 'a the Committee; Rev. H.
P. Hamill, of Staunton; Rev. J. C. Jones,
of Roanske; Mrs. Hamwick, of Staunten; Miss Gussle Shipley, of Warrenton; Rev. W. C. Carden, of Wytheville;
Lev. E. P. Kahle, of East Radford; Mrs.
S. N. Barker, of Graham; Miss Mattie
Kennedy, of Graham; Rev. E. H. RawHrgs, of Norfolk; Rev. R. N. Sledd, D.



REV. JAMES W. MOORE. (President of Local League.)

ee on State Organization of Epworth rues raised in the Virginia delega-at the great conference in Chatla-

ence in this meeting of the Committee League affairs throughout our State To more nearly perfect a State Or-nization. (2) And especially to plan a great State Conference of Epworth ragics. The time has come for a Cen-revise—the Conference will, must cone. The time and place of the Conference of the determined by this Commutee, and rivitations from local Leagues for place f holding conference will be received and onsidered. By communicating with Rev. W. Moore, 2022 E. Marshall street, Richond, Va., members will have hones as-sent them. Let every member of the committee attend. Nothing could be core important to our Epworth League ork at this juncture of its history, ake a sacrifice to come if necessary, lease let me know at once whether you ose to attend or not.

THE GRAND BALLY.

This committee meeting is a prelimina-step to the grand rally which will be id on Friday night, November 15th, at id on Friday night, November 15th, at ntehary church. At this meeting there il be present the leagues of all the probes of filehmond and Manchester, well as representatives from many ritions of the State. A programme of

nearly twelve hundred, will make a very impressive seene. The addresses will be of a very high order from the most dis-tinguished ministers present. The singing will be very fine, led by by a selected choir of a hundred voices. The last re-heursal will be held at Broad-Street church to morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, when all the members of the choir will



CHARLES E. BLANKENSHIP. (Secretary of Local Loague.)

Asbury, Rev. W. A. Christian; Trirlty, Fee J. S. Hunter; Union-Station, Pr. Venderalee; Union-Station mendon, Mr. Masjarran, St. James, Rev. J. W. Hoore; Deany-Street, Rev. Mr. Landborn; Fair-mount, Rev. A. C. Berryman. Manchester-Central church Rev. W. W. Lear; West-End, Rev. J. W. Stiff; Ar-bery Chapel, Rev. J. H. Gusby.

THE LOCAL PRESIDENT. The president of the union of Richmond and Manchester is Rev. James W. Moore, the bright young pastor of St. James church, whose activity and earnestness in the cause lave done much for estness in the cause lave done much for the material advancement of the local union. Mr. Moore is one of the most promising young members of Conference. The secretary is Mr. Charles E. Blankenship, of No. 421 north Twenty-sixth street. Mr. Blankenship is an indefatigable worker, and has done a great deal for the good of the League. He will be a candidate for admission to the ministry at the annual Conference, which convenes on the 17th instant at Centenary church.

THE OBJECT OF THE LEAGUE. The aims and objects of the Epworth League, as well as its plan of organiza-

tion, are as follows:
The organization is known as the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Conference; and is sunder the control of the Quarterly Con-

ference of said pastoral charge. The pastor of each church has general supervision of the league formed in his church.

The object of the League is the promotion of piety and loyalty to our church among the young people, their education in the Bible and Christian literature, and their encouragement in works of grace and charity.

The membership of Epworth League consists of all persons not under tweive years of age, who are elected at a reg-

business meeting on the nominatio council, and who take the fol-

lowing pledge:

Desiring to improve myself in everything that pertains to Christian character, and become a student of good literature, I pledge myself to observe the rules and regulations of the League, to attend its meetings as far as possible, and to take some active part therein.

The officers of a League are a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, and treasurer, who are elected semi-annually by ballot on a majority vote. The president must be a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, And all the officers must be approved by the all the officers must be approved by the paster and the Quarterly Conference.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The President shall preside at business meetings of the League, preserve order, see that the Constitution and by-laws are see that the Constitution and by-laws are duly observed, make reports to the League union and Conferences, and discharge all the duties usual to his office. The vice-presidents shall preside at meetings under the direction of their respective departments, and in the absence of the President they shall preside at the business meeting of the League. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of the proceedings of all the meetings of the League, and conduct its correspondence. The Treasurer shall keep at rendence. The Treasurer shall keep all the funds placed in his hands at safe de-posit, and pay out the same by the di-rection of the League on the order of his Secretary.

he Secretary.

The Wresident, the Vice-Presidents, and the preacher in charge shall constitute the League Council, of which the herease. pastor shall be chairman. The Council shall meet monthly previous to the regushall meet menthly previous to the regular business meeting, to consider applications for membership, and to suggest plans to present to the business meeting. The work of the League is divided anto three departments as follows: (i) The Department of Worship; (ii) The Department of Charity and Help; (ii) The Department of Literary Work. The work of each department is in the hands of a committee, of which one of the Vice-Presidents is chairman.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

 The Department of Worship has charge of all the devotional services of the League, such as prayer and praise the League, such as prayer and praise meetings, missionary meetings, temperance meetings, outdoor meetings, cottage prayer and Bible reading meetings, etc. 2. The Department of Charity and Help arranges for the systematic visitation of the sick, the needy poor, and strangers. It also assists the pastor in all charitable works of the congregation, and cooperates with him in all church work.

3. The department of Literary Work promotes the careful study of the Holy Scriptures, and of the history, doctrines, and polity of our church; superintends all courses of reading and study prescribed by the League; arranges for lectures, literary entertainments, and other means for encouraging the study of good literature; and endeavors to extend the

means for encouraging the study of good literature; and endeavors to extend the circulation of the books, tracts, and periodicals of the Methodist church, especially the organ of the League. Each League must determine for itself its own method of raising its revenue. Each League is organized under a charter, which is issued upon application by the Secretary of the Board; and no leagues except charter leagues are enrolled upon the records.

rolled upon the records.
This Constitution can only be changed by the Enworth League Board.
The following are the by-laws which govern each Epworth League

The league shall decide the time and place of its meetings.
 The League shall hold one business meeting each month.
 Every meeting shall be opened with

religious services, reading a portion of Scripture, singing, and prayer. 4. At every regular business meeting all the departments shall present.

4. At every regular business meeting all the departments shall present, through their Chairman, a written report of the work under their care.

5. The order of proceeding at a regular business meeting shall be: I. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting. 2. Reports from special committees. 4. Election of new members. 5. Miscellaneous business.

6. At any business meeting a certain agreed number of members shall constitute a quorum.

7. The semiannual election of officers shall occur at the business meetings in April and October; and the Secretary of the League shall immediately report the names of President and Secretary to the central office in Nashville.

8. Any member who willfully fails to

8. Any member who willfully fails to

keep the piedge shall, on the recommendation of the Council, forfeit his membership at the discretion of the leave.

GROWING IN PAYOR.

GROWING IN PAYON.

The work of introducing the Epworth League in the different churches of the Methodist faith throughout the South, has been an up-hill task, as there were organizations in each church to which the people had become attached, and they the people had become attached, and they were reluctant to give them up for a society of which they knew nothing; but the pastors generally report that this difficulty has been, for the most part, overcome, and that their congregations are becoming attached to the league since they have better understood its workings. They predict a great future for it.

Mrs. Stanley Strause, Mrs. H. L. Hulce, Mrs. G. R. Merriman, Miss Kath Ball, and Miss Bettle Toomey were elect ban, and alles better fromey were elect-ed delegates to represent Sidney Lodge, No. 428, I. O. G. T., at the District Lodge, November 48, 186, and Miss Bes-sie White, Messrs. Joseph H. Shepherd, E. R. Donnan, Cad. Smith, and J. C. Smith, alternates.

St. Columbia.

St. Columbia.

On one occasion the saint blessed a knife so that it never could hurt any creature afterward. His blessing produced exactly the opposite effect on a stake. A very poor peasant brought it, at the saint's bidding, st. Columba sharpened it with his own hand and then blessed it. "Keep it," he said, "it will hurt neither man nor beast, only wild animals and fish. So long as you keep it you will never lack flesh-food." The peasant fastened it in the ground, and the very next day found a very fine stag impaled. Not a day passed without some wild creature being thus captured. The wife was frightened. "Some one will get hurt," she said, "then we shall be either killed or sold as slaves." The peasant removed it and laid it by in his house. The next day his dog was killed by it. He put it in the river and found a marvellously big salmon on it. The next place just in the river and found a marvei-jously big salmon on it. The next place was on the roof, where it proved fatal to a crow. Persuaded by his wife—"per sociam, ut Adam," says the blographer— he cut it up and burned it, and was as por as ever all the rest of his life

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props.

We, the undersigned, have known F.

J. Chency for the last fifteen years, and
believe him perfectly honorable in all
business transactions, and financially
abe to carry out any obligations made
by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, oledo, Ohio. WALDING. KINNAN & MARVIN, Whelesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PENITENTIARY'S CONDITION.

Superintendent B. W. Lynn Submits His Annual Report to the Governor.

OPERATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Earnings and Maintenance of the Institu

THE BOARD'S LETTIE.

The Board's Lettin,

To his Excellency Charles T. O'Ferrall,
Governor of Virginia:
Dear Sir,—We submit herewith the reports of the superintendent and the surgeon of the Virginia penitentiary, which,
with the accompanying tables, give full
information of the operations for the
fiscal year ending 30th of September
last. last.

The best testimony to the able manage

ment of the institution is the large net earnings, amounting to the sum of \$1,-120.68, the largest year's profit ever realized. The Superintendent covers in realized. The Superintendent covers in his report the whole ground of the present and future wants of the institution, and recommends such action as should be taken to supply them, and there is but little left for the Board to add. We must, however, call your attention again to the imperative need of better prison and hospital accommodations for the convicts. Notwithstanding the removal of some two hundred to the farm, there are now over 1,200 male convicts confined in the prison in less than two hundred cells. In the larger cells, it is necessary to confine from twenty to thirty, and the hospital being inadequate, it is often necessary to keep the sick in these cells, as is the case at present. For want of other room, the kitchen and laundry are both underground, and durlaundry are both underground, and dur-ing the summer season, are unit for use. Action should be taken by the General Assembly to remove the evils above de-scribed. The only effectual one is that recommended by the Superintendent—to construct a new prison, with all mod-

Whether the way be clear to do this at present or not, the number of con-victs sent to the penitentiary should be victs sent to the genitentiary should be restricted in some manner by legislation. The recommendation of the Superintendent to retain short-term prisoners at the county jails, for work on the county roads, appears wise to us. It would aid materially in remedying three very important evils from which the State is now suffering—

First. Reduction of criminal expenses.

Scenario Raileys the grandles condi-

ern improvements.

Relieve the crowded condition of the prison.
Third. Improvement of the public

The parole system referred to by the The purole system referred to by the Superintendent, adopted to some extent in this country, has no doubt grown out of the ticket-of-leave system of England. It has met with decided approval in this country, and with proper safeguards might be adopted with advantage, and is well worthy of consideration.

eration.

The farm with a good season would scarcely have been expected to show a profit, but, notwithstanding the long drought, cutting short all crops, it has supported from 100 to 300 convicts and shown a deficit of only \$1,442.61 for the year.

In conclusion, we commend the Super

In conclusion, we commend the Super-intendent, surgeon, officers, and guards for faithful discharge of duty. Respectfully submitted, (Signed) F. T. GLASGOW, W. D. CHESTERMAN, W. S. GUNN, Directors.

MAJOR LYNN'S BEPORT. Superintendent Lynn's report is as fol-

To the Honorable Board of Directors of

lows:
To the Honorable Beard of Directors of the Virginia Penitentiary:
Gentlemen.—I have the honor to submit for your inspection and consideration this my annual report of the management and financial condition of this institution for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1895.

Tables I, 2, and 3, give you the account current, the receipts and disbursements, the financial condition, and a statement of the prisoners' fund. Table 4 gives you the cost of feeling, clothing and guarding the convicts for one year. Table 5 an account with the farm. Tables A to 8, inclusive, give you general information in regard to the prison and prisoners, the number received, the number whose terms have expired and were discharged; those whose sentences have been commuted, these who have died, escaped, &c.; those who at this date are still at large, and the number now held upon second and third convictions.

The following accounts, which were upon our books when I took charge of the institution, with the exception of one, due by Colonel W. P. Fortune (which no one was specially authorized to collect until the law was amended in 1893-94), have been paced in the hands of the Attorney-General for collection, viz.:

Roanoke and Southern railroad, 125,95-53

Abingdon Coal and Iron railroad, 125,95-53

I AUNINGS OF THE INSTITUTION.

In enlarging and extending our contracts, which I did with the hearty approval of your honorable board and his Excellency the Governor, I estimated that the earnings would be so increased that we would be able to pay all expenses of the prison and make for the State \$50,000 per annum. Our transactions for the fiscal year, notwithstanding the

State \$50,000 per annum. Our transactions for the fiscal year, notwithstanding the stagnation of business, has proved every-calculation to be conservative.

By reference to Table 2, you will find that we have actually made a net profit of \$51,000, which, under our present system and management, will be increased with the return of better times.

MAINTENANCE.

MAINTENANCE.

As will be seen by Table 1, the total cost of minintenance of the prison for the year has been \$55,69.37, which includes food, clothing, guarding, fuel, medicines, management, &c. The cost per capita as expended by the State is \$54.84. By reference to Table 4 you will see that there has been expended through this office on prisoners' account \$10,854.22, which amount was earned by the prisoners for overwork or received from outside sources.

THE FAIM.

The wisdom of the Legislature in authorizing the purchase of the convict farm has been fully demonstrated. The relief it has afforded the prison in providing room for such men and boys as could not be utilized here, as well as some of the sick, and "deadheads" has been perceptibly felt besides providing a much-needed place where in case of seriousnes epidemic we could divide up our large prison population and avert any horror. IMPROVEMENT ON THE PARM.

I was able to get partial possession of the farm about the first of the fiscal of the farm about the first of the fiscal year and commenced at once to erect suitable buildings for the prisoners and guards (the plan of which I took in a large part from observations of the North Carolina State farm), and while they are of wood, they are commodious and comfortable yet inexpensive.

They consist of cell building, No. 1.—100 feet by 30 feet and 12 feet to the square, with hospital addinging 40 feet by 35 feet.

with hospital adjoining 40 feet by 35 feet, Ceil building, No. 2-400 feet by 30 feet and 14 feet to the square. Building No. 8-78 feet by 30 feet, di-vided into dining room, litchen and

Guard-room, 22 feet by 14 feet, one and one-half stories. Guard-house, 33 feet by 17 feet, two stories. All enclosed (except

guard-house, No. 2.) with barbed wire stockade, eight feet bigh.

The cell buildings are capable of accommodating four hundred prisoners. They were erected entirely by our own labor, under the direction of one of the guards from this institution, (Mr. Haney) who was indefatigable in carrying out my plans and directions. Built as they were, I can only approximate their cost, which will not exceed, however, the sum of \$2,602.78. Perhaps the most important improvement is yet to be constructed and the one which in my judgment should be most commodious and substantial. I refer to the barn. Whether the State retains or wishes to sell this enthe Farm—Employment of the Prisoners—Recommendations.

The Board of Directors of the Penitentiary on yesterday handed to Governor O'Ferrali the annual, report of Major B. W. Lynn, the superintendent of the institution. In submitting the report, the Board makes the following comments:

HEALTH OF THE PLACE.

Our experience so far would indicate that we have been most fortunate in locating in a healthy section. We have had but little sickness and one death, which was an incurable carried from

OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

operations for the year, I am sorry to say, have not been satisfactory. A cold winter, a backward spring, and a disastrous drought in the summer and fail, have combined to make the past season one of the very worst for many years; consequently, the returns upon all late stuff have been very boor. A large acreage was planted in cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, kale, navy-beans black peas, tobacco, corn, etc., and considerable returns were made, furnishing this institution for a while with all the vegetables, etc., needed, as well as supplying the 200 and more prisoners and guards on the farm with an abundance. The 20 acres planted in corn was upon the lowland, and made a yield of about six barrels per acre. The tobacco crop was planted upon rented land. The frost caught a part of it, leaving us, perhaps, 5,000 pounds to our share. Much has been done in cleaning up and improving the farm. Two wells have been sunk inside the stockade, affording an abundant supply of fine water for all purposes. Roads have been made and macadamized to some extent. Beaver Dam creek-banks have been cleared up, the dykes repaired and strengthened, and the bed somewhat improved. A temporary bridge has been out across the the dykes repaired and strengthened, and the bed somewhat improved. A temporary bridge has been put across the creek, which we be replaced by one more substantial. The old barn has been roofed, a log-house erected, repairs upon the main barn made, bake oven, cauldrons for cooking, washing, and canning have all been put up. The open ditches have been cleaned out, some blind ditching put in, and the appearance of the farm greatly improved. Notwithstanding all the difficulties that have presented themselves this year, I am still confident that with better management and better seasons in the future, we will accomplish ald that we hoped for in the establishment of this enterprise.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

enterprise.

How to employ our prison population is now one of the vexed problems of the day, and is being discussed by those who have the good of the prisoners at heart, as well as the interest of the tax-payer and community.

That he should be employed for his own good does not admit of argument; that his labor should be productive is, to my mind, equally clear; that it should be done with the least risk to the State in business ventures cannot be contradicted; that the convict is entitled to fair treatment, to be properly fed and stothed, land not worked tayond his strength, is equally true. I claim for our present system—that is, of working our prisoners inside our walls, upon the contract plan—where they are at all times under the supervision and control of the State officers, where their tasks are fixed and regulated by the superintendent, and the discipline is wholly under his control, and every opportunity and effort made for the reformation of the class which the State, while imposing punishment for crime, recognizes as human beings, entitled to such considera-

class which the State, while imposing punishment for crime, recognizes as human beings, entitled to such consideration as their labor, good conduct while in prison, and efforts at reformation may merit, many advantages.

The institution receives by this plan a regular cash income that is not dependent uson fluctuations of the markets, as would be the case were we manufacturing upon State account.

ing upon State account.

Nor does it require capital, the employment of which s always attended with risk, or expert men, with large salaries, to purchase supplies and dispose of the products.

This extern has brought this institu-

This system has brought this institu-tion up from an annual expense of over \$40,000 to producing a clear net revenue of \$1,000 the past fiscal year, which makes a net gain to the State of \$21,000 over the former plan and management. Our contractors are men of energy and nerve, and have faithfully executed the provisions of their contracts, notwith standing the difficulties which have con fronted business men upon every sidfronted business men upon every side for the past two years. Our contracts run for a long period of time, and with no adverse or unwise legislation to de-stroy our industries, we may consider

basis.
It is doubtful, indeed, whether there is another institution of like character if the United States whose finances are in

institution upon a solid business

the United States whose finances are in such a favorable condition. The wisdom of thus using our prisoners is more and more apparent, in connection with our farm enterprise, which should, under favorable seasons and good management, feed to a large extent our entire prison population. This institution should return to the treasury of the State a large part of the expenses of convicting and sending our criminals here.

criminals here. THE LAWS.

The law, as amended by the last Legis-lature, for the government of this insti-tution, has in the main proved satisfac-tory. I have had everything pertaining to the pentientiary codified and will have them printed in pampulet form for our convenience.

DISCIPLINE. DISCIPLING.

The discipline of the institution has never been better. No serious trcuble has occurred, nothwithstanding the fact that our male prisoners have to be confined on the congregate plan, a majority of the breaches of discipline is due to crowding large numbers together, necessitated by the faulty construction of the cell building, which was built more than one hundred was seen as a construction of the cell building.

dred years ago. FSCAPFO.

We have had no escapes from the penitentiary proper this fiscal year, nor, indeed, since I have been in charge of it, with the single exception of the two men clark and Smith, who cut out on the night of September 14, 1893, both of whom have been returned to the prison. We have not been so fortunate at the farm and upon the county roads, all of the escapes being from these places, which was due to the fact in part that there is less security for holding the men, and a lack of discipline as to those in charge of the prisoners. I have endeavored to of the prisoners. I have endeavored to prevent losses of this kind by enforcing the penalty in the case of county roads, demanding the \$20 forfeit for eac. pris-oner lost, and, when carelessness was the cause of the escape at the farm, the forfeiture of the guard's place.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The buildings for industrial purposes at this institution are large, substantial, and complete. The shoe shop alone has a floor space of 105,000 feet, and is equipped with the most improved machinery, automatic sprinkler, and electric-lighting apparatus, and is in every respect a modern and valuable plant.

In order to ascertain the value of the real property of this institution, I secured the services of the city assessors to view and appraise the same. They estimate the total value to be \$315,700.

Not being clear as to the authority of law in the matter, the improvement suggested in my last report, and approved The buildings for industrial purposes at

by the honorable Board of Directors, was not attempted. With all the facts 23 to prisons and prisoners which experience and observation have taught, I am clearly of the opinion that we should take down our old ceil building, hospital, and administration building, and rebuild them upon a general and modern plan that would include the improvement suggested heretofore. This would be cheapest in the end, and could be done with the earnings of the institution by using our own labor as far as possible. My reasons for recommending such a considerable improvement are:

First, The old cells are upon the congregate plan, from three to thirty prisoners being confined in one room, which could have only evil and pernicious results, and prevent any effort at reformation. The congregation of prisoners is now universally condemned by prison men, and single cells, or, at most, not more than two to a cell, is considered the proper thing for the confinement of convicts.

Second, The kitchen, laundry, and hospital, are so inadequate and unfitted for our present demands, something must be done to provide a more suitable place for each of these departments. I, therefore, recommend that we ask for authority of law to procure a modern plan, and rebuild our male cells, hospital, and administration buildings, extending the walls as may be necessary.

PRISON SEFORM.

as may be necessary.

PRISON SEFORM. The prison question and the reform recessary is of such magnitude that it might well engage the attention of the best men of our State. It would not be possible to properly discuss it in a paper like this, but let it suffice it to say, it is now generally agreed that all action in regard to the criminal should be not the old lex talionis requirement of an evo for an eve and a tooth for a be not the old lex talionis requirement of an eyo for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but for the protection of society. The question is not limited to the con-sideration merely of prisons and prison-ers, but reaches out into the larger field of prevention-measures which in-clude jurisprudence, education, religion, psychology, physiology and everything else, that has an influence over the con-duct of men. Whatever there is of good in a prisoner ought to be developed and encouraged.

000000000

That Virginia should keep abreast with the most advanced in the treatment of this subject is due to her past. Our criminal laws should be so amended that all which is good and praticable in the laws of the States in this line should be adopted by this State with such treadopted by this State with such im-provements as would suggest themselves to our law-makers.

The indeterminate sentence with a

parole or ticket of leave system should be put in operation, which would give hope to the prisoner and encouragement to commence a new life that he might earn a right to go out ngain into the world. It offers to such as are not com-pletely hardened, the very strongest reasons possible—the reward they most prize, restoration to liberty. Should a few only be saved in this way

it would be worth all it would cost viewed not from a moral standpoint alone. The increasing criminal expense account and our crowded penitentiary warns us that something must be done.

LIGHT. I beg to renew my recommendation for additional and better lights, for the building. Electric lights would be de-sirable, but the small number needed here would not justify, in my opinion, the establishment of a plant. I have reason to believe that I can arrange with the shee company to furnish us, from the plant they have lately put in, all we need

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

By applying the strictest business prin-ciples to every department, I have been enabled to feed and clothe the prisoners well at the small cost shown in the

A substantial ration of meat, with a variety of vegetables, coffee, fish, rice, and fruits, with all the bread they wish, is furnished to all regularly. OPENING OF SPRING STREET, OPENING OF SPRING STRIFT.

In accordance with an act of Assembly approved February I, 1894, which authorized the Superintendent of the pententiary to contract with their city of Richmond for the opening of Spring street through the grounds of this institution, I have formally entered into a contract for the work, on which considerable progress has been made. It is still, however, in an unfinished state, which prevented the improvement of our front which we have in contemplation.

front which we have in contemplation.
The same bill authorized the supertendent to sell all the land of the intution south of the new street; this not been done, owing to conditions ex OFFICERS AND GUARDS.

The officers and guards have been ac tive and efficient in aiding me in the management of the prison, and I take pleasure in commending them for faith-fulness and loyalty. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Regular religious exercises have been held in both male and female departments on each Sunday morning and afternoon. Among the volunteers who do this work are some of the noblest Christian men and women of the State. All honor to them for such a labor of love! I hereby extend to each and every one of them my sincers thanks. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the Board, I return thanks for your heartyl co-operation and valuable assistance, which you have so freely accorded me at all times in the discharge of the difficult duties of this office.

the highest respect for each of have the honor to be you, I have the Faithfully yours,
B. W. LYNN, Superintendent.

Justice John's Court. The following cases were disposed in the Police Court yesterday:
James Mayo (colored) was charged with
feloniously stabbing Charles Hudgins with
a knife. He was sent on to the grand
jury and admitted to \$500 bail, with Mr.
S. M. Page as security.
Lonney Terry (colored), charged with
feloniously assaulting and shooting Lewis
Leney, had his case continued until
November 27th. the Police Court yesterday

Phyllis Parsons (colored) was convicted of petit larceny and sent to jail for

sixty days.
F. M. Parker (colored) was sent on to the grand jury on the charge of steat-ing a horse and buggy from James Mc-Edward Cook (colored) and W. C.

Rhodes were sent on to the grand jury on the charge of keeping their bar-rooms open and selling liquor-on Sunday. They were also fined \$25 each for violating a ity ordinance. William Washington was fined \$10 and costs for assaulting and choking his wife, Frances Washington. He also had to give \$100 security for his good behavior during the next sixty days. Henry Brown was fined \$2 and costs

for throwing rocks in the street.

The following persons were punished for being drunk: Mahala Hickman, sent to jail for sixty days; John Wright (colored), fined \$2 and costs; James Grace, fined \$2.50 and costs; J. D. Holloway, sent to fall for twelve months in default of \$300 se-

"The Virginian." It is with sincere pleasure that we an-

It is with sincere pleasure that we announce the approaching appearance of "The Virginian." the single edition of which has been gotten up for the benefit of the Virginia exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition by Mrs. William Preston Beale, the well-known accomplished head of the Virginia Board of Lady Managers. Mention should be made of the fact that the ladies of the committee have given their incessant attention to the upholding of the honor and dignity of our State, without one cent of remuneration; have been left entirely to their own resources for defraying the expenses of the undertaking, with the exception of free railway passes. And by dint of unremitting toil and skillful financial management, they have succeeded admi-



And We Congratulate You, Gentlemen.

Value, price, and time considered, such another opportunity as this isn't on record.

Worth \$5 and \$6.

They'll Suit Your Notion

At the beginning of the season-

when your need is ripest-we offer you the choice of

1,000 Pairs

made of fine worsteds in the very neatest effects. Cut and fitted to

These pants are from the tailoring shops of one of the best pantaloon makers in this country— a manufacturer who has made himself famous for the excellence of his qualities—the superiority of his taste—and the honesty of his work—guarantees to which we add our own. Circumstances made cash the all-important consideration to this maker, and this 1,000 pairs of Pants came to us—as they go to you—for less than they cost him. There's not a pair of 'em that's twenty-four hours old in stock.

You'd better be on hand early to-morrow.

Fall Overcoats.

You ought not to have a moment's doubt as to where you can best suit yourself in a Fall Overcoat—in price and all. The big variety we carry and the big value we measure as a dollar's worth—make satisfaction and saving certain.

Top Coats - \$8.50 to \$25

Other Lengths, \$7.50 to \$35 perfection.



Main and 11th Sts .-- "Saks' Corner."

\$**\$** 

rably in carrying out their programme to the fullest extent, and have earned loud praises by their noble unselfishness in a cause which has taxed their skill and ingenuity to the utmost to properly further.

It is unequal. The middle of a bar is more carbonized than the ends and the surface more than the centre. It is, therefore, unreliable.

Nevertheless, before the invention of cast steel there was nothing better. In

and ingenuity to the dimost to project, further.

But there remains much to be done yet in the way of taking exre of various articles loaned for exhibition, which have to be returned in good order to the generous owners after the Exposition closes, and this duty entails not only much personal care and supervision, but expense, likewise.

sonal care and supervision, but expense, likewise.

There are in our departments examples of all kinds of wonderful women's handworf embroideries needlework of be-wildering beauty, laces, quits, oil paint lass, decorations on china, and innumerable other articles of value, secured largely from different schools in Virginia and from numberless individuals as well.

The issue of the magazine, "The Virginian," has been determined upon as a desirable means of securing the necessary money for this work, and no pains have been spared to make it well worth the price charged for it. It is to be issued on Thanksgiving-Day, from the press of the J. P. Bell Publishing Company, of Lynchburg, and will be, in its printing, paper, and binding, a splendid piece of typographical work. It will have several steel-engraved portraits of prominent typographical work. It will have several steel-engraved portraits of prominent women, among others, that of Mrs. Thompson, president of the Women's Board of Managers, and those of other officer's of the board. In it will appear articles from the pens of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. William D. Cabell, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, Mrs. Mary Shef-fey Peters, Mrs. Judze John Paul, Mrs. fey Peters, Mrs. Judge John Paul, Mrs. Lawrence Marye, Mrs. Senator Martin (nee Miss Lucy Day), Miss Fannie John-ston, Miss Mattle Harris, of Virginia Col-lege, and of various other well-known Virginia writers too numerous to men-tion.

Virginia writers too numerous to mention.

There can be no doubt that the men of the State, with their customary patriotism, and pride in their matchless women, will gladly do all in their power to make this undertaking a perfect success. Sure of the merits of the object, Virginia men never fall to respond heartly to any call, especially when it appeals to their love of country, or will brighten the fair faces of Virginia women.

Our ladies have given all their time and attention to this work, and, after months of toil and hardship, it behooves us to give them a helping hand as they near the end of their labor. It is a mere pittance, twenty-five cents, that is charged for the magazine; it can be easily afforded by any one, and it is not a gift, but is purchase money for a collection of literary works of rare merit.

To many of those who may or may not be able to go to the Exposition, this work will be a souvenir, and will also be the literary exhibit from the women of Virginia for the Southern Exposition.

of Virginia for the Southern Exposition.

The magazine may be obtained by writing to Miss Jennie P. Vandegrift, business manager, Lynchburg, Va., whose rare business ability has been invaluable in seconding the efforts of the editor, Mrs.

William Preston Beale.

Let us all get a copy of "The Virginian."

S eret of Cast Steel, Seret of cast steel,

The history of cast steel presents a
curions instance of a manufacturing secret stealthily obtained under the cloak
of an appeal to philanthropy. The main
distinction between iron and steel, as
most people know, is that the latter contains carbon. The one is converted into
the other by being heated for a considerable time in contact with powdered charcoal in an iron box. New, steel thus made

is mequal. The middle of a bar is more carbonized than the ends and the surface more than the centre. It is, therefore, unreliable.

Nevertheless, before the invention of cast steel there was nothing better. In 17-30 there lived at Atterchiff, near Sheffield, a watchmaker named Huntsman. He became dissatisfied with the wat insprings in use, and set himself to the task of making them homogeneous "if." Hought be, "I can melt a piece of steel and cost it into an ingot its composition should be the same throughout. He succeded, His steel soon became famous Huntsman's ingots for line work were in universal demand. He did not call them cast steel.

That was his secret. About 17-30 a large mannfactory of this peculiar steel was established at Atterchiff. The process was wrapped in secrecy by every one within reach. True and faithful men were hired, the work divided and subdivided, large wases, tid. and stringent oaths administered it did not avail. One midwinter's night as the tall chimneys of the Atterchiff steel works belocked forth a traveller knocked at the gate. It was bitter cold, the snow fell fast, and the vind howled accuss the moat. The stranger, apparently a plonghman or agricultural laborer seeking shelter from the storm, awakened no suspicion. Scanning the was farer closely and moved by motives of humanity, the foreman granted his request and let him in.

Feigning to be worn out with cold and fatigue the poor fellow sank upon the floor and soon appeared to be asleep. That, however, was far from his intentions, lie closed his eyes apparently only. He raw workmen cut bars of steel into bits, place them in crucibles in a furnace, The fire was urged to its extreme power until the steel melted. Clothed with wet rags to protect themselves from the heat, the workmen drew out the glowing moid. Mr. Huntsman's factory had nothing more to disclose. The making of cast steel had been discovered.—The Inventive Age.

Luther's Bible.

Luther's Rible.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of any nan to bequeath to his country so costly a legacy as Luther did in his Bible; and we can understand, even while we lament, the superstitious reverence which so sadily frustrated the recent attempt at a revision of this great version. But Luther himself was not trammelled by any such sentiment for his text. He does not scruple, for instance, to substitute limes and beeches for poplars and terebinths in such passages as Hosea iv. 13, and Isalah vi. 13, not because he had any reason to suppose the prophets alluded to these trees, but because German people were more familiar with them than with those mentioned in the original.

The same motive probably accounts for his ark being made of pine wood and his tabernacle of fir, and for the introduction into the sombre lambscape of desolated Edom (Isalah xxxiv., 16) of the grotesque and very German Kobold in place of those dim terrors, the Hebrew Linth and the Lamia of the Vulgate.—Macmillan's.

Explained.—Judge—"What have you to say for yourself?" Prisoner—"Yer Honor, Of only shut the door in her face an' kept it shut fer a time." Judge—"But your wife swears that you gaged her with a handkerchief, and she couldn't utter a sound for four hours." Prisoner—"Sure, yer Honor, that was th' only way Of could kape the door in her face shut."—Judge.

Dr. Hale's protest against the street corner fruit stalls, which he says breed all kinds of diseases, deserves serious attention. The first thing to do is to gather statistics of the health of the pe-lice force.—Chicago Tribune.